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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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- ### Local Administration and Communist Party Organization

- ### Deportation, Arrests, and Provocations

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there were none in the village itself, except for some Polish officials and merchants. He heard that the deportations were more extensive in the country, where it primarily affected the Poles and also some more well-to-do Ukrainian farmers. At least 40 Polish families were deported. The German occupation was marked by the extermination of the Jewish elements. However, many of the Jews returned after the reoccupation of the town by the Soviets.

6. Immediately after the entry of Soviet troops in the spring of 1944 arrests began, especially among the collaborators, generally the Ukrainians. The arrests were made by military personnel, better dressed than ordinary soldiers, who wore flat round caps with deep red bands. Six months later, in the autumn of 1944, deportations of Polish and Ukrainian peasants took place. The Jews were not disturbed. The farms of the deportees were distributed among the landless Ukrainians and even Poles who did not come from the USSR and who were not natives of the Tlumacz region but came from other regions, notably from Soviet Galicia.
7. The Polish-Soviet Repatriation Commission, which was at Tlumacz in 1945 and 1946, ceased to function before all of the Poles who were desirous of being repatriated to Poland were able to return. The result was that a good many Poles, contrary to their wish, were not able to leave the territory annexed by the USSR. These Poles work as laborers or kolkhozniki; some of them even occupy subordinate positions in the administration and in the militia.
8. In 1947 and 1949 the informant heard of mass deportations of Polish farmers in the regions of Lvov, Tarnopol, and Stanislaw. To his knowledge, however, no such operations were heard of in the immediate environs of the town of Tlumacz. The deportations of 1947 and 1949 also affected the Ukrainian farmers.
9. [REDACTED] the mass colonization of the Tlumacz region by elements from the Russian and Asiatic parts of the USSR. The colonization by the Soviets affects only the top of the social and political hierarchy and the cadres. All of the directing posts of the public administration, of the village district, of the militia, of the commercial and industrial establishments, of the industrial cooperatives (artels) or rural cooperatives (kolkhozy), of the railroads, and of the schools are occupied by Soviets--that is, by Russians, Ukrainians, or Jews from elsewhere in the USSR. The natives occupy only subordinate posts in the administration and in the militia. In industry, commerce, or agriculture the natives only reach the rank of specialized workers (for example, railroad machinists) but there are Soviets even in these posts.
10. Besides the arrests and deportations previously mentioned, the informant heard of the arrest, in Tlumacz or in the environs of the town, at the beginning of 1945, of ten members of the A.K. (unidentified abbreviation). [REDACTED] he also heard from time to time of arrests for espionage but he can give no precise information on the subject. These do not appear to have been mass arrests.
11. [REDACTED] of police provocations. The provocateurs, passing themselves as political refugees, sometimes ask asylum of individuals. After having been harbored, they may disappear but the following night their hosts and families are arrested. Such cases of provocation occur especially in the towns and are much more rare in the country.

Schools

12. The schools are served exclusively by Soviet teaching personnel. Instruction is believed to be done entirely in Russian. (This information may not be exact. Teaching in the Ukraine, even in the universities, is done principally in Ukrainian. The error could arise from the fact that the Ukrainian taught by the Soviets differs significantly from that taught in Galicia before the war.)
13. The ten-year school which formerly existed at Tlumacz has been liquidated. There remain only the seven-year schools. A ten-year school is located in

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Stanislav and students go there for their secondary education. However, access to secondary education is not easy for everyone. In practice, only the Soviets and Party members can enroll their children in ten-year schools. In order to do so, they must present a certificate of political loyalty issued by the communal authority and approved by the regional soviet. It is also necessary to assure the support of the Party. This practice provokes discontent among the local population because it condemns the children of natives to a very modest existence.

Church

14. At Tlumacz there is a Roman Catholic Church and a Uniat Church (eastern rite), each one under a curate. However, it is noted that the two priests who serve these churches are not those who were there at the beginning of the second Soviet occupation. The Roman Catholic priest left voluntarily for Poland and was replaced by another. The present priest also serves several rural parishes in the environs of Tlumacz. He wears a cassock. He is obliged to work in a mill, probably in order to meet the taxes which are imposed on non-working elements. Also, he can say mass only on Sunday. The priest of the eastern rite also disappeared. He was replaced by an old man, married, father of a family, bearded, with long hair worn under a cylindrical toque. This priest does not work. The population does not like him because they find him too pro-Soviet. All the evidence is that he is an Orthodox priest sent by the Soviet authorities to replace the priest of the eastern rite, a fact which the local population seems to ignore. In general, except for the old people, the people do not go to either church for fear of being "badly noted".

Industry and Agriculture

15. There is no large industry in either Tlumacz or its environs. There are only two mills (nationalized) in the village itself and some cooperatives grouping together former craft and commercial artisans. These organizations are under Soviet direction. In practice there are no longer any artisans or merchants working individually. In the railroads, with the exception of some common laborers and two Polish machinists, all the personnel is Soviet. In the environs of the town there are one sovkhos and several kolkhozy, all administered by the Soviets. The workers of the first and the members of the others are recruited from among the native population. There are only a few individual farmers. One cannot say that the adherence to the kolkhoz is obligatory and that the peasants are compelled by police measures. The means of pressure which the authorities use are almost exclusively of a financial or economic type: very high taxes against individual economy, and delivery quotas (principally of meat) which are almost impossible to meet. In order to deliver the goods required and to avoid court proceedings, the confiscation of goods, and deportation, the peasant is very often obliged to buy the quantities which he lacks on the black market, a practice which, after two or three seasons, invariably leads to ruin. He then requests, "of his own will", admission to the kolkhoz. Admission is not always an easy thing, for the decision depends on the assembly of the members of the kolkhoz, presided over by the Soviet director. The latter presents the candidates and asks each member for his advice, particularly whether he has anything against the candidate from a political or economic point of view. In practice, then, each candidate before applying for admission must assure by personal measures and by gifts the goodwill of all the members of the kolkhoz. This method is generally successful, given the solidarity which ties together all the native inhabitants vis-à-vis the Soviet occupier.

Army

16. In the town of Tlumacz there are no units of the Soviet Army. A unit of infantrymen (probably a regiment) is stationed in the suburb of Tlumacz called Slobodka. The soldiers are quartered in a camp. Without exception they come from Russia. On the other hand, the recruits from Tlumacz are all

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sent to units stationed in Russia. From the arrival of the Soviets in 1946 [redacted] no soldiers recruited in Tlumacz had returned to the town. However, they write to their families.

17. In the environs of Tlumacz there are neither motorized troops nor artillery units nor air bases. The infantry regiment mentioned above had only a few motor vehicles at its disposal (the majority of the trucks were of American origin). Passenger cars are extremely rare. Only the military commandant and the highest dignitaries of the town had some jeeps at their disposal, which are considered a great luxury. With the exception of some bicycles which the native population has possessed since before the war, bicycles are very rare. Only the NCOs in the army and the militia have them.

Press and Propaganda

18. Newspapers which one can buy locally are: Pravda, Romsonolets, Svobodna Ukraina, and possibly the journal Vilna Ukraina which appears at Lvov.
19. On the whole, the official propaganda does not tend to foment discord between the Poles and Ukrainians. Contrary to what is done in Poland, it is rare that the Soviet press or radio attacks the pre-war Polish government. The only motif which is sometimes repeated justifies the annexation of the eastern territories of Poland to the USSR. ("The Soviet Army liberated the Ukrainian lands from the yoke of the Polish capitalists")
20. With the exception of the Jews the population has been practically cut off from all contacts with the west, even with Poland, especially since 1947 when individual radio sets were replaced by the (State) radio subscription service. Therefore, the population does not know what goes on in Poland and rumors of the most fantastic sort circulate (for example, that the larger part of the Polish bishops have been arrested). The population knows of the existence of the Polish political emigration and of the government-in-exile but it considers that neither one can do much under the present circumstances. However, the population feels sympathy for them. Such is not the case in regard to General Anders, who, for reasons unknown to the informant, is considered a traitor because he sold the Polish army to the English. This unpopularity of the Polish general follows the sentiments of the population toward the British Empire. The population thoroughly detests the English, whom it considers traitors and the ones responsible for their (the population's) misfortune. The people say, "The English are worse than the Russians because they were our friends; we fought for them; and, for all that, they have betrayed us by delivering us to the Russians."
21. The feelings toward the United States are marked with more sympathy. However, the Americans are reproached for their feebleness and indecision, for not having made a war to liberate the peoples reduced to slavery. Finally, they are reproached for having delivered to the Soviets refugees who, having fled from the region, sought refuge in Germany. These refugees have subsequently been shot by the Soviet authorities. This fact has caused great resentment everywhere in the USSR (probably exploited by Soviet propaganda). It has evoked very lively comments and is generally considered a felony on the part of the Americans.
22. The solidarity of the different ethnic groups vis-à-vis the occupier is indicated by the absence of all animosity and of all chauvinism. The bloody quarrels which divided the Poles and the Ukrainians under the German occupation have totally disappeared. At present, the feeling which prevails is that whether it is Poland or the Ukraine does not matter, providing that it is not Russia. However, even the Ukrainians think that Poland has a greater chance of recovering its independence and of returning to its frontiers of 1939 than the Ukraine.
23. At the beginning of the Korean war the Soviets spread rumors among the local population that the German population would soon follow the example of the Koreans. These rumors, however, ceased to be spread after some time.

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24. At the beginning of autumn 1950 a team of propaganda agents came from Great Russia to Tlumacz to recruit volunteers for Korea. Three members of the Komsomol allowed themselves to be enrolled. They departed shortly, but since then no one has had news of them. The recruiting of volunteers was also undertaken among the Soviet soldiers belonging to the infantry unit stationed near Tlumacz. When this action produced no results, the soldiers who did not volunteer to leave for Korea were required to sign a written declaration. Following this measure, a certain number were designated "volunteers". The "volunteer" soldiers left their unit at Tlumacz and departed for the USSR.

Resistance

25. On the whole, with the exception of the young elements in the Komsomol, the majority of the local population is fiercely opposed to the Soviet authorities, including the members of the kolkhozy, who ardently wish for the return of individual rural economy. The feeling of hatred toward the Soviets is felt equally by the Poles, Ukrainians, and Jews. The latter, always the best informed, seek to flee to western countries although they are the ones least subject to persecutions. However, this hatred toward the occupier cannot be believed to take the form of active or even of passive resistance. Until 1948 the people hoped for a war which would bring a change in the situation and this hope stimulated the activity of various organizations. According to the informant, there were up to this time clandestine nets composed of Ukrainians, Poles, and Germans which the population said were operating in the Carpathians and in the forest of Bialowieza. The unity of action of the different ethnic groups derived, on one hand, from a true community of ideas and from common hatred toward the Russians and, on the other hand, from rumors which were circulating then that the Polish government-in-exile had reached an agreement with the Ukrainian government.

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26. [REDACTED] of rail lines connecting the USSR with Germany. A train bearing gifts for Stalin from Germany was derailed. However, since about 1949 the population has been resigned to a long wait.
27. The local population evidently supports those who are persecuted for political reasons, facilitates their flight, and feeds them. But it does so only with extreme prudence and in a manner which will not compromise the population.

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